

# **BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>**

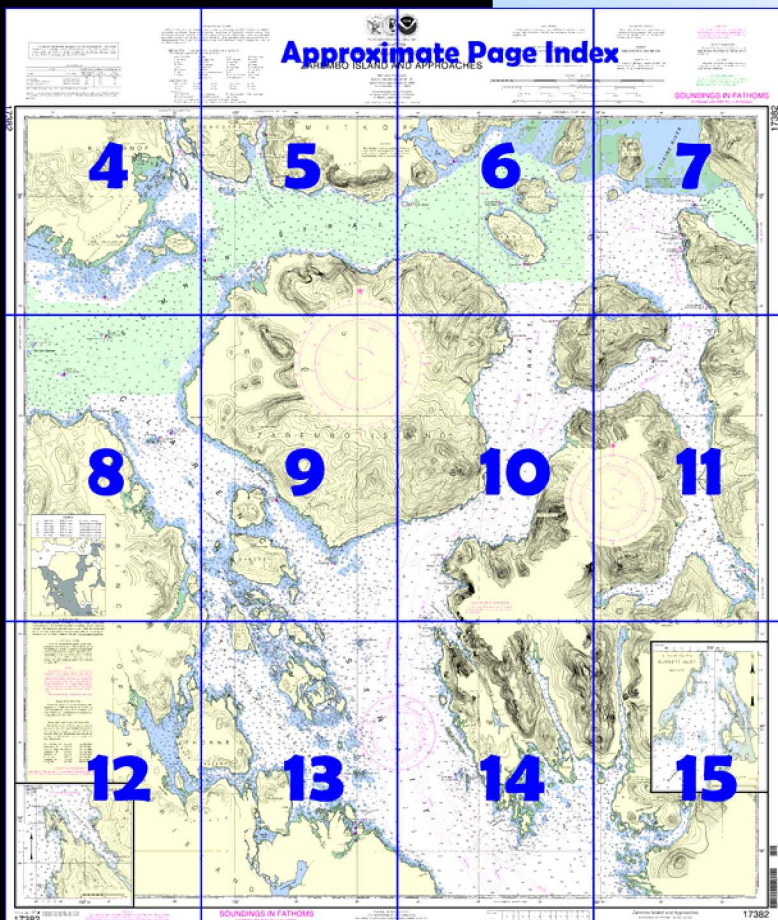
## **Zarembo Island and Approaches**

(NOAA Chart 17382)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



**Home Edition (not for sale)**



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### **[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 5 & 7 excerpts]**

(338) **McHenry Inlet** has its entrance 5 miles E of Point Stanhope (56°00.9'N., 132°36.5'W.), and 2.5 miles N from McHenry Anchorage. **Range Island**, the small wooded island in midchannel at the entrance, is the most N of the group off this point and is about 0.4 mile to the SW of a small rocky islet off the NW point of the entrance, with a clear channel between. (339) **McHenry Islet**, a small rocky islet, is 1.6 miles 082° from

Range Island.

(342) **Jadski Cove**, on the N side of McHenry Inlet, has its entrance about 1 mile NE of Range Island.

(343) **Burnett Inlet**, about 5 miles NE of Point Stanhope, extends in a N direction for about 7 miles, with an average width of 0.2 mile. **Fawn Island**, wooded, is on the W side of the channel at the entrance.

(346) **North Burnett Island** and **South Burnett Island** are close to the E shore of Burnett Inlet near the entrance. The passage between the midchannel shoal and South Burnett Island has a least depth of 17 fathoms (31 m). **Deadman Island**, about 0.4 mile NNE of Cannery Point, is at the N end of the bight off the NW shore near the entrance.

(348) **Mosman Inlet**, about 4 miles NE of Point Stanhope, makes NNW into Etolin Island for about 6 miles, with an average width of about 0.3 mile. There are two rocks on the E side about 0.8 mile above **Marble Point**, the E point at the entrance.

(349) **Cooney Cove** is a narrow inlet to the NE of Rocky Bay.

(350) **Rocky Bay**, to the N of Point Stanhope, is studded with rocky islets and rocks awash. **Streets Lake** has its outlet in the middle bight at the head of Rocky Bay.

(351) **Point Stanhope** is the S extremity of a group of islands. **Three Way Passage**, having its entrance about 1.3 miles NW of Point Stanhope, is the best.

(353) The Etolin Island shore from Point Stanhope NNW to Point Harrington, a distance of about 10.5 miles, is rocky and generally foul. A fringe of islands parallel the coast about 0.6 mile off to Point Harrington. It comprises **Abraham Islands**, **Screen Islands**, **Marsh Island**, **Observation Island**, and **Steamer Rocks**, which is a wooded islet about 100 feet (30.5 m) high with a rock 12 feet (3.6 m) high that marks the SSE extremity of a ledge that connects them.

(356) **Johnson Cove**, to the E of the N end of Screen Islands, offers anchorage for two or three small craft of less than 4-foot (1.2 meters) draft to those with local knowledge.

(361) **Kindergarten Bay**, the deep cove 2 miles N of Point Harrington, is used extensively as an anchorage for small craft.

(363) **Kashevarof Passage** and **Snow Passage** form the head of Clarence Strait and are the two passages connecting with Summer Strait W of Zarembo Island.

(378) **Kashevarof Islands**, on the NE side of Kashevarof Passage, are low and wooded, though there are many bare rocks.

(379) The **Blashke Islands** form a group of islands at the SE end of the Kashevarof group. **Rose Rock**, **Rose Island**, **Seal Rock**, **The Triplets**, and **Deichman Rock** are on the foul ground to the SE.

(384) **Exchange Cove**, on the NW side of Kashevarof Passage about 2 miles NW of Kashevarof Passage Light, is about 0.2 mile wide and 2.5 miles long, and is the largest sheltered anchorage in this vicinity.

(390) **Bluff Island** is a small wooded island about 1.8 miles to the WNW of Key Reef.

(393) **Nesbitt Reef** is a dangerous reef that extends 0.8 miles S from Point Nesbitt.

(402) **Ossipee Channel** is between Shrubby and Bushy Islands with the channel becoming more constricted toward the west.

(406) **Salmon Bay** is about 1.2 miles WSW of Rookery Islands. Small craft can find sheltered anchorage in 1 to 3 fathoms (1.8 to 5.5 m) near the head.

(409) **Point Colpoys**, about 4.5 miles W of Macnamara Point, is low and wooded, and is marked by **Point Colpoys Light** (56°20.2'N., 133°11.9'W.), 19 feet (5.8 m) above the water and shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(473) **Anita Bay**, on the W side of Zimovia Strait, about 13 miles from the N entrance, is deep and clear inshore on both sides, except for a shoal that extends E about 0.2 mile from the point of the cove on the S side of the bay, 3.7 miles from the entrance. **Anita Point** (56°13.6'N., 132°22.4'W.), the S point of the entrance, rounded, wooded, and indefinite, may be passed at a distance of 0.2 mile.

(474) **Turn Island** is close to the Wrangell Island shore about 1.4 miles NE from Anita Point. **Nemo Point** is about 2.8 miles N of Turn Island.

(488) **Stikine Strait** connects the N part of Clarence Strait with the E end of Sumner Strait and the waters off the mouth of Stikine River.

(490) **Quiet Harbor** (56°14.2'N., 132°39.8'W.) is on the SE side of Stikine Strait about 2.5 miles S of Round Point, Zarembo Island.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 07/07  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 03/07

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

## LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation have been observed at Pt. Harrington.

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 56° 15'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.266° southward and 6.136° westward to agree with this chart.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## WIRE DRAGGED AREAS

The area tinted green was swept in 1915 - 1916 for previously uncharted dangers to navigation. All dangers found are shown on this chart.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukikwan I., AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I., AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I., AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I., AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## CAUTION

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## COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Steamer Bay	(56°09'N/132°41'W)	16.3	15.4	1.4
St. John Harbor, Zarembo I	(56°25'N/132°57'W)	14.6	13.8	---
Wrangell, Wrangell Island	(56°28'N/132°23'W)	16.0	15.1	1.5
NOTE: Chart last revised: 6/87, 10/99, 11/02. Chart third scale: 1:20,000				
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a> . (Mar 2007)				

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	Oc occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MIcRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

## Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Pk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).



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## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	HEIGHT	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Steamer Bay	(56°09'N/132°41'W)	feet	feet	feet
St. John Harbor, Zarembo I.	(56°25'N/132°57'W)	16.3	15.4	14.4
Wrangell, Wrangell Island	(56°28'N/132°23'W)	14.6	13.6	12.6

NOTE: Chart last revised: 8/87, 10/89, 11/02. Chart third scale: 1:20,000.

Dashes (---) located in datum column indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Mar 2007)

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B black	Isu isobath	OC occulting	S seconds
Bn beacon	LT LO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Cas occulting	St M statute miles
DIA diaphano	m minutes	C quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WhS whistle
	Mo Morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

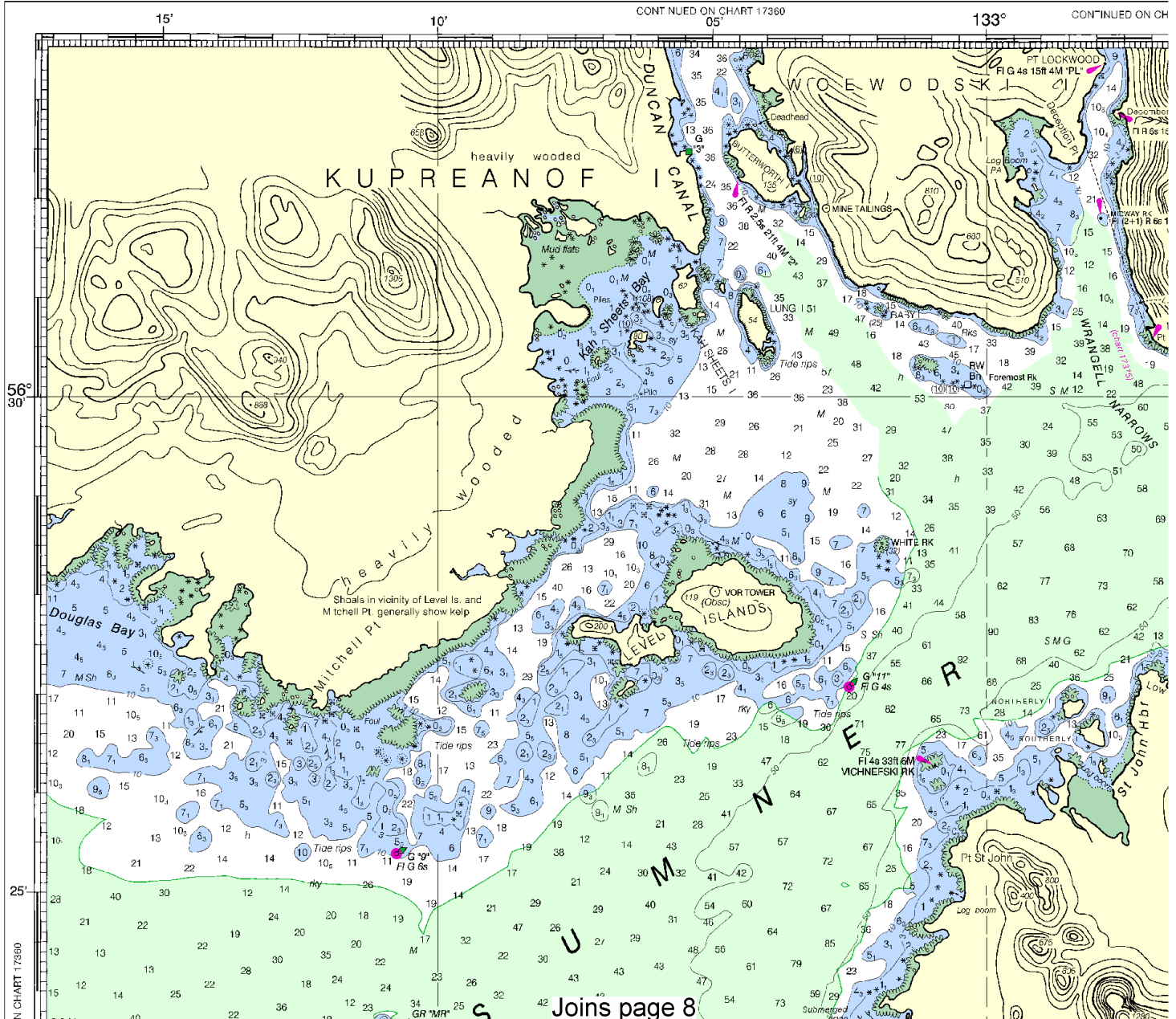
## Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gas grass	M mud	S sand	sy stony

## Miscellaneous:

ALTH authorized	Obst obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rpt reported	
2L Weck, rock, obstruction or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
2U Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

17382



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



4

North



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

# ZAREMBO ISLAND AND APPROACHES

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 56° 15'  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

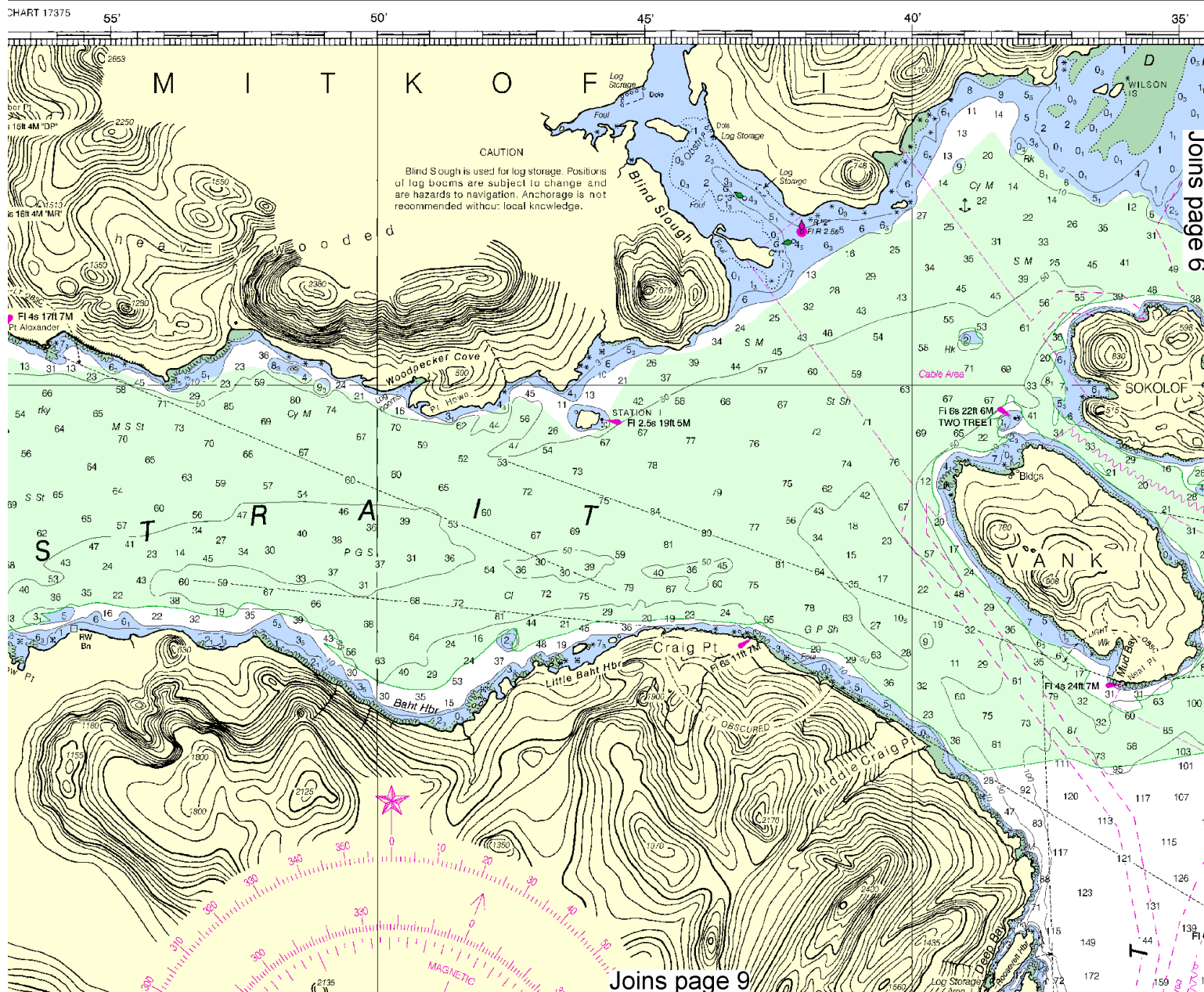
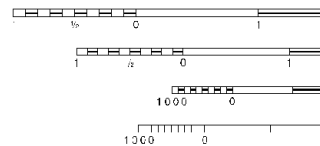
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&amp;GS 8160, 1st Ed. Nov. 1905 V-1905-59 (APP 2704)

-hydrography and topography  
Survey, with additional data from  
Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENT  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for

Additional information can be d



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:114286. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

# 5



DAA for Notices to Mariners  
demand technology. New  
charts. Ask your chart agent  
<http://NauticalCharts.gov>,  
<http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

Ac

# ZAREMBO ISLAND AND APPROACHES

1260

Formerly C&GS 8160, 1st Ed. Nov. 1905 V-1905-59 KAPP 2704

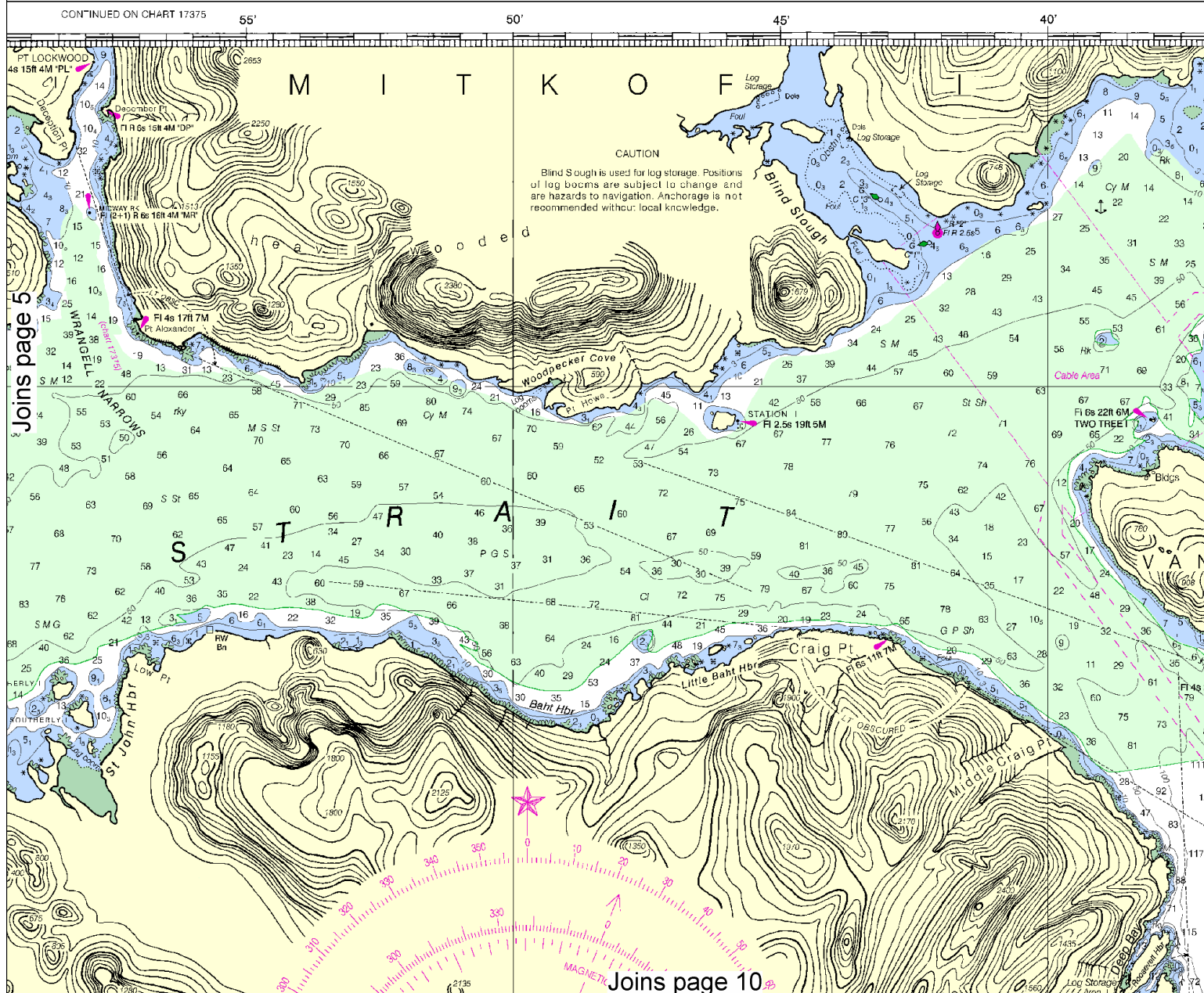
R RH radio tower  
Rot rotating  
s seconds  
SEC sector  
St M statute miles  
VQ very quick  
W white  
WHIS whistle  
Y yellow

so soft  
Sh shells  
sy sticky

- Subm submerged

cings.

Joins page 5

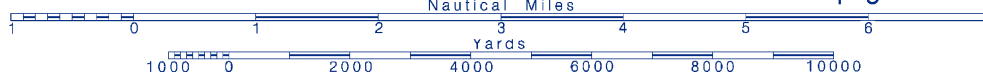


Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:80,000~~  
~~Nautical Miles~~

See Note on page 5.



# 6

## North



Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

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Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

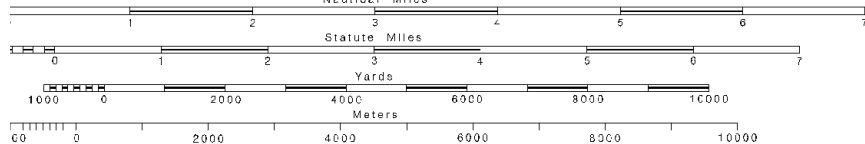
The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation leaving the higher elevations bare.

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

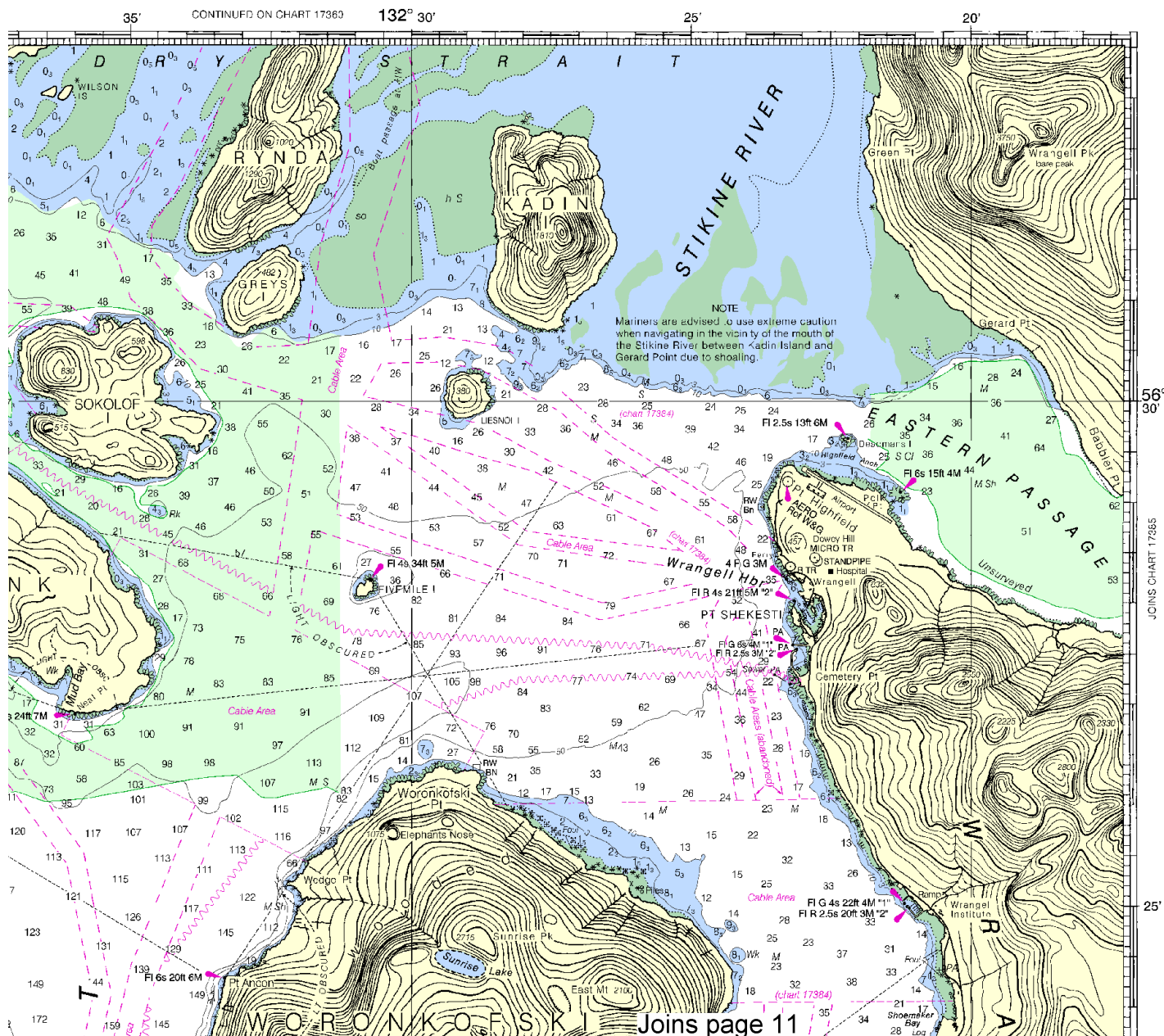
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Naval Miles



(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



17382

ICINS CHART 17385

Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0910 3/2/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1110 3/13/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

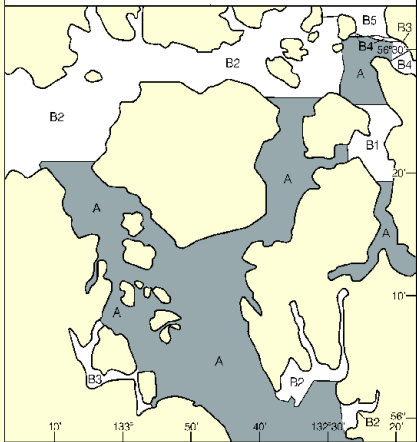
7

CONTINUED ON CHART 17360

Joins page 4

15°

SOURCE		
A	1990-2002	NCS Surveys full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NCS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NCS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NCS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NCS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically surveyed and are

Joins page 12

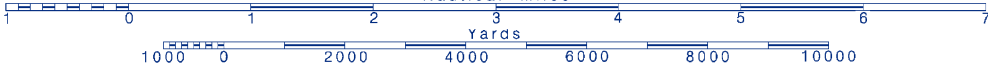
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Printed at reduced scale.

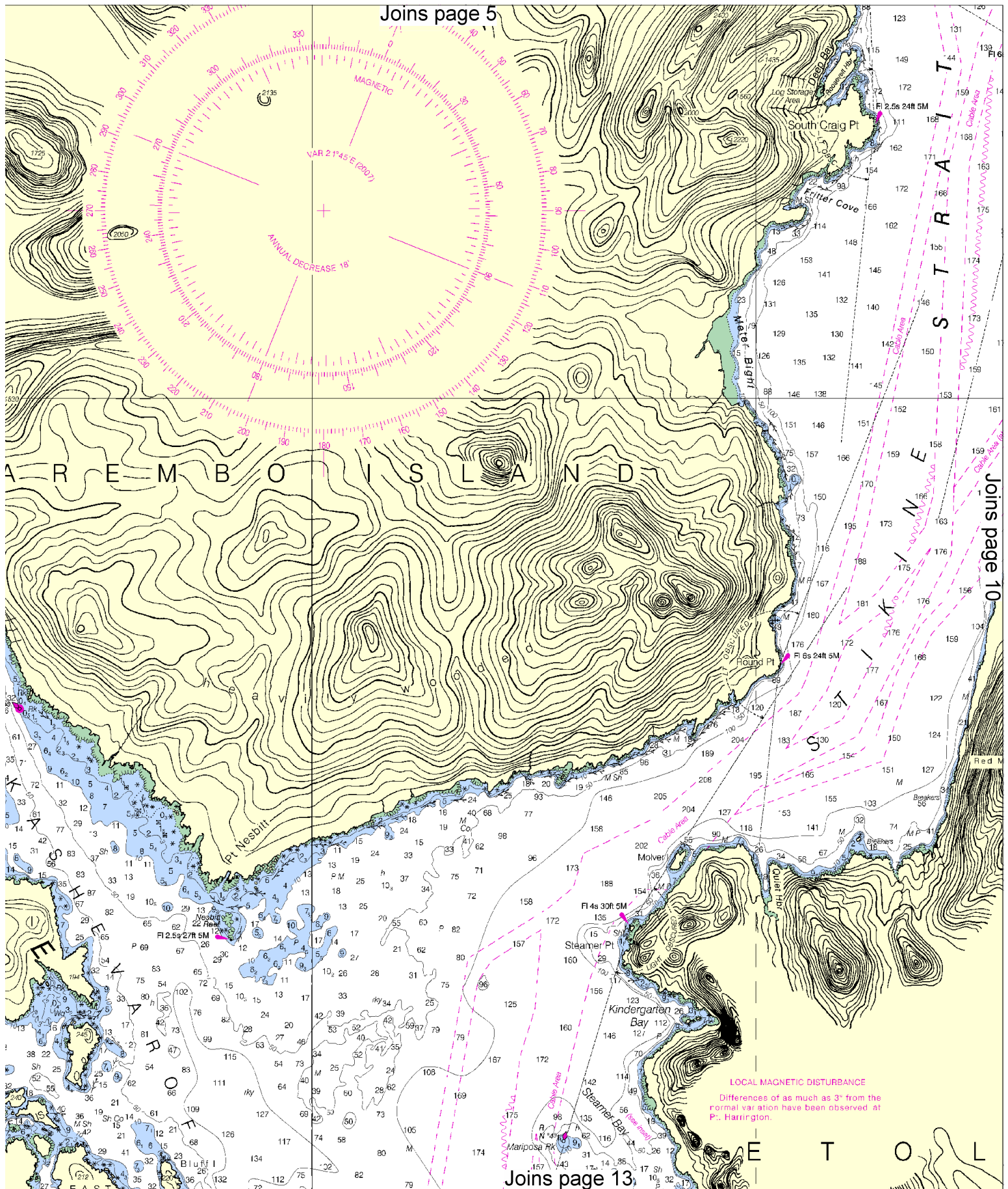
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

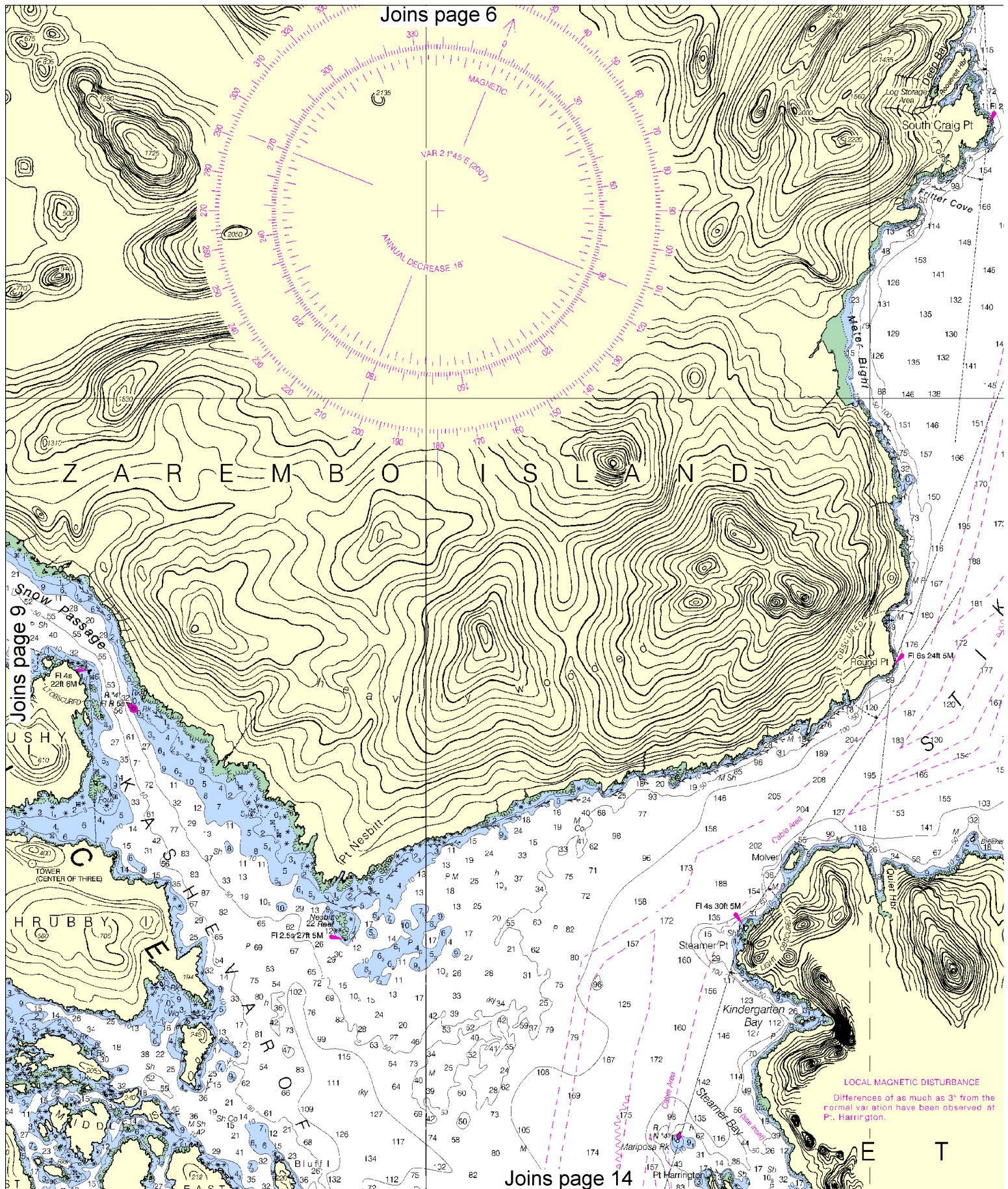
See Note on page 5.





Joins page 5





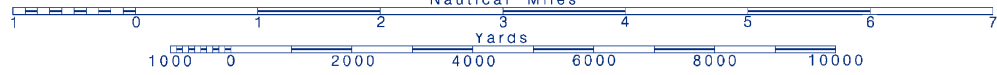
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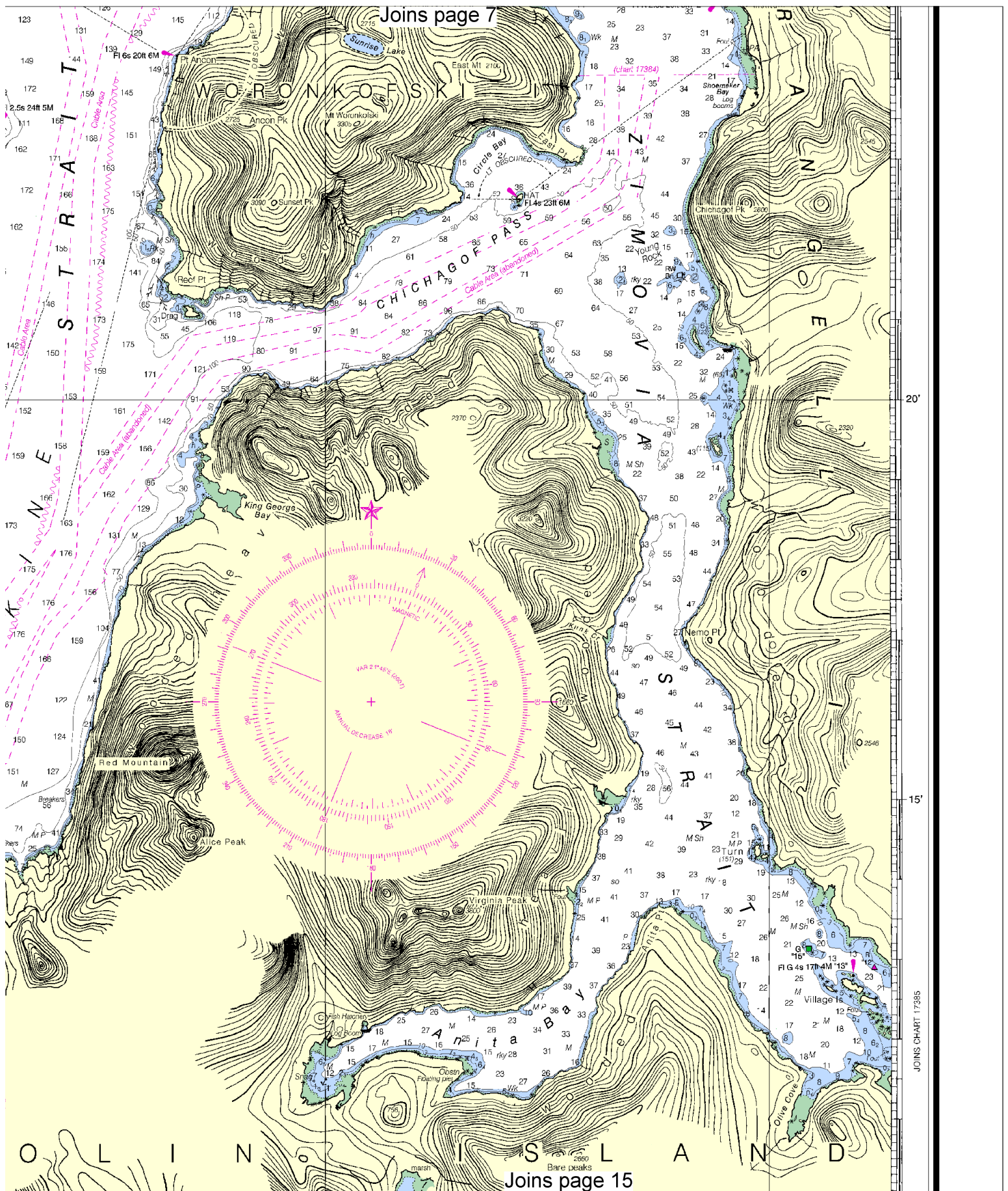
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.







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**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
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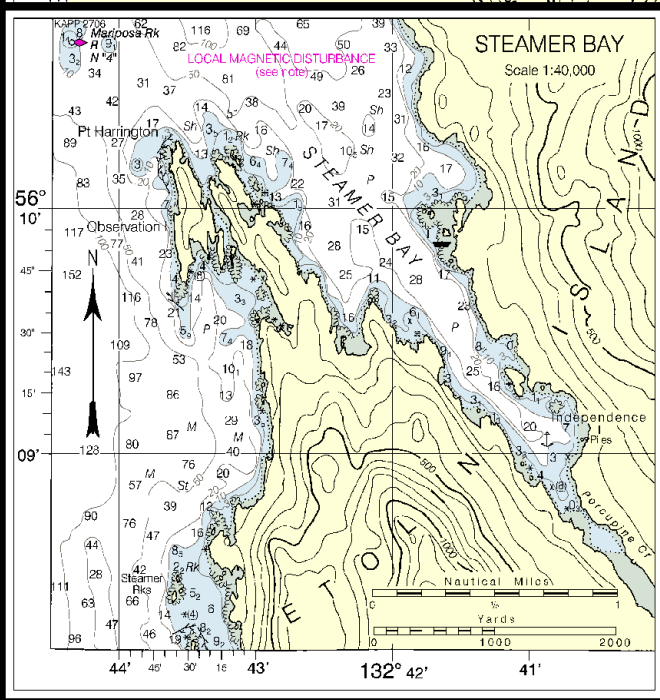
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Duke I., AK	KZZ-92	162.453 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.46 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcator Line.



17th Ed., Apr. / 07  
**17382**  
Corrected through NM Apr. 07/07  
Corrected through LNM Apr. 03/07

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**SOUNDINGS IN**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO

**12**



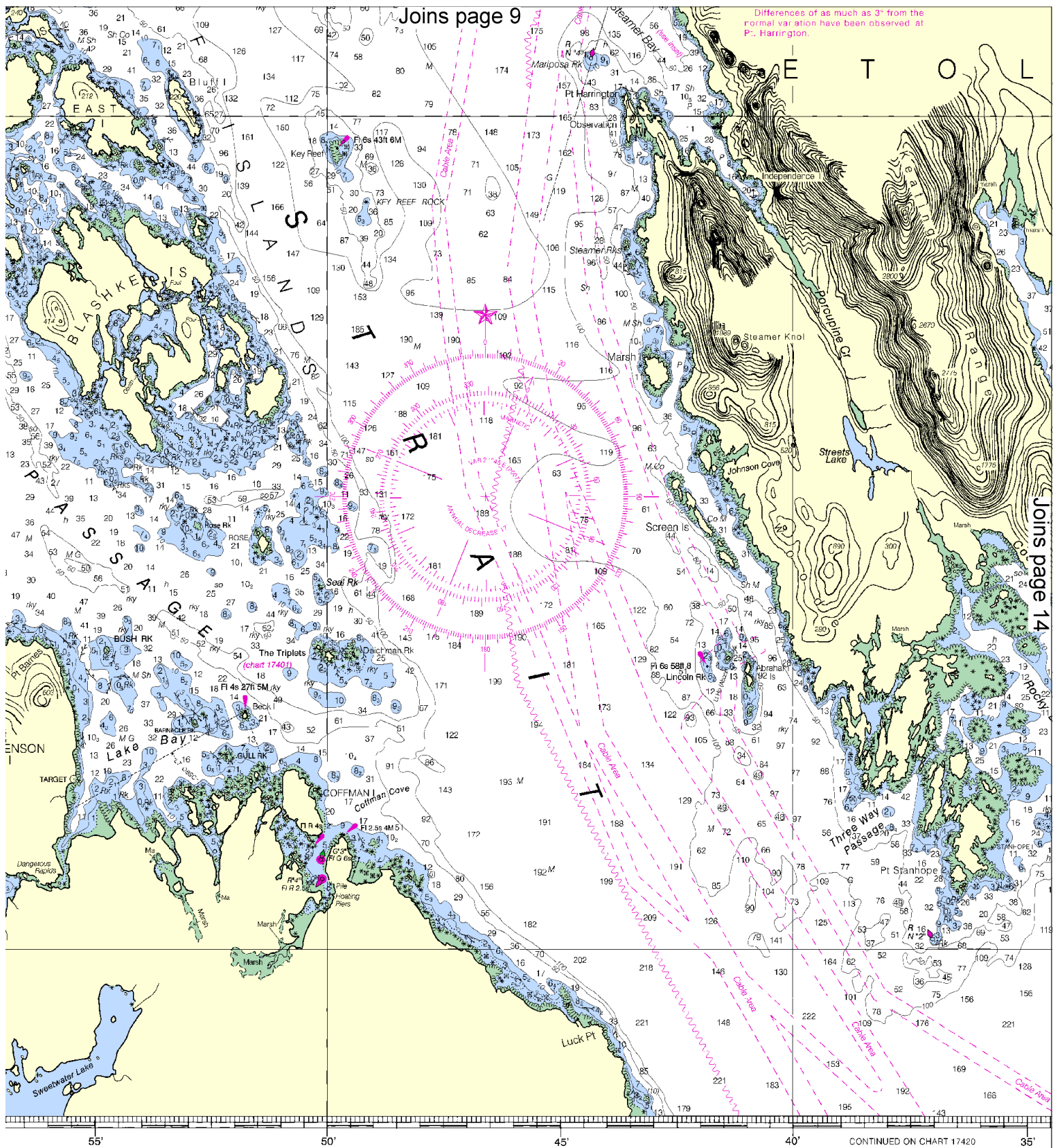
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.







Differences of as much as 3" from the normal variation have been observed at Pt. Harrington.

**11 FATHOMS**

(11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.

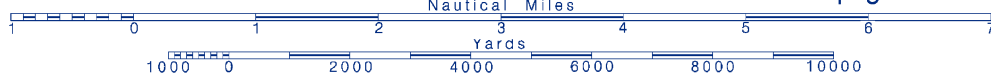
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

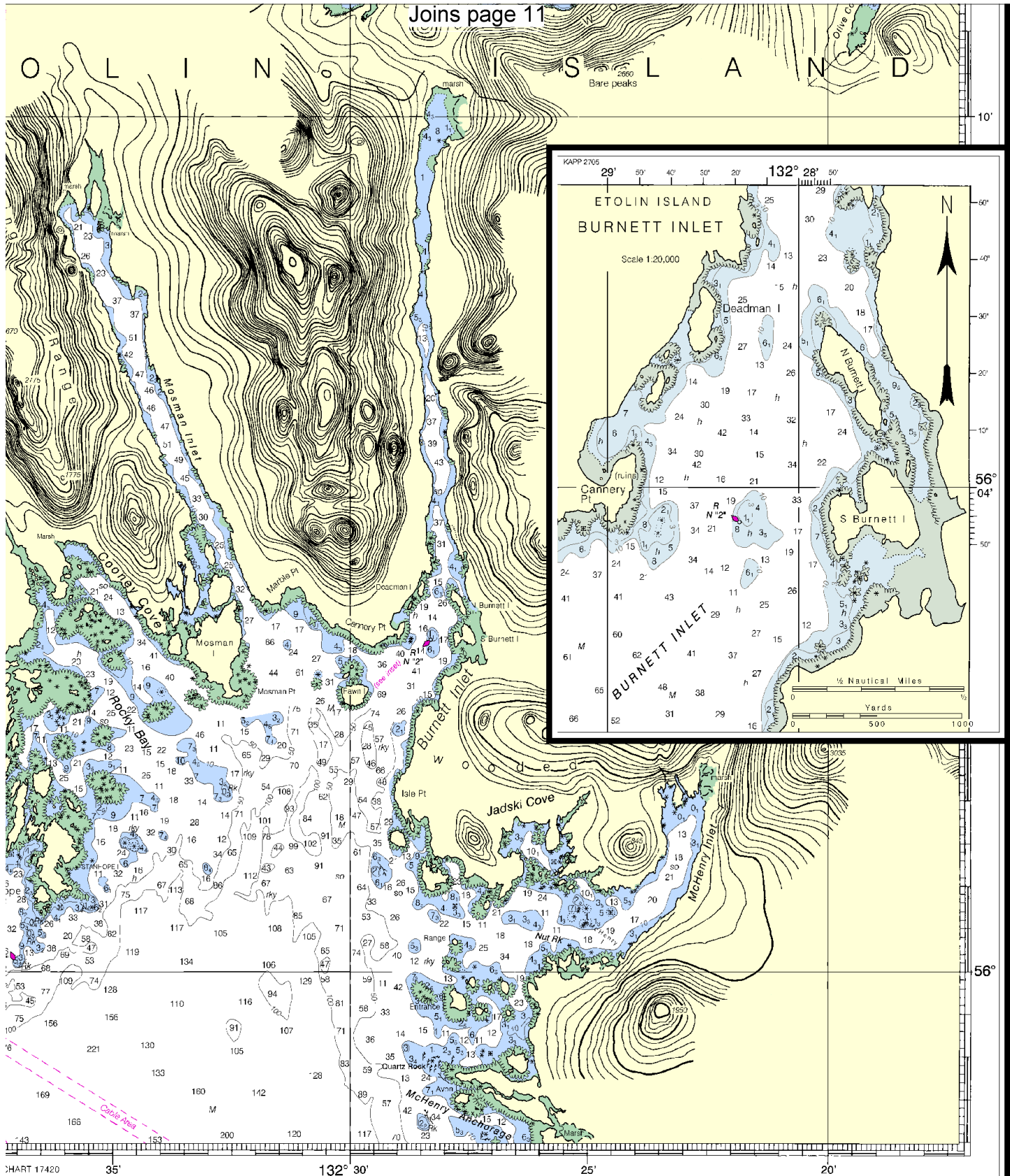
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9





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Zarembo Island and Approaches  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

17382

ED. NO. 17  
NSN 7642014011406  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17382

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).